

markets fully to foreign competitors, yet we gain little market access in return. The pending free trade agreement with South Korea is another example of a free trade agreement that opens our markets to foreign competition while failing to address serious market access concerns in Korea.

We must provide our negotiators with unequivocal guidelines so that they do not relinquish our domestic trade protections without gaining meaningful market access for American manufacturers in exchange. Unless other governments play by the rules and remove barriers to our exports, the U.S. should not acquiesce to their demands by further opening our market—which is already the most open market in the global economy. Unilateral disarmament in the face of foreign protectionist practices is unacceptable, and we must ensure that our trade negotiators do not undermine our industries and our workers.

The Reciprocal Market Access Act would instruct our trade negotiators to eliminate foreign market barriers before reducing U.S. tariffs. This bill would also provide enforcement authority to reinstate the tariff if the foreign government does not honor its commitment to remove its barriers.

This legislation also addresses a serious problem in the current trade negotiating process. Tariff and non-tariff sectoral barriers are compartmentalized, meaning that a tariff item can be reduced or eliminated by our negotiators without securing elimination of the non-tariff barriers that deny U.S. industry access to a foreign market. This legislation would give our government the right to revoke concessions to cut tariffs if our trading partners fail to implement negotiated commitments to eliminate barriers that had initially been identified by U.S. domestic producers for our negotiators.

The principle of reciprocity—the principle on which this legislation is built—is not new. In fact it is a principle that should be essential to any effective trade relationship. Cordell Hull, Democrat from Tennessee and Roosevelt's Secretary of State in 1933, was responsible for bringing this concept into the U.S. and global trade systems with the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of 1934. It was this act which formed the basis for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Mr. Hull developed the Act to move away from the negative consequences of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, which raised U.S. tariffs on thousands of imports to record levels. Smoot-Hawley established the United States as protectionist, and provoked a rash of retaliatory measures from our trading partners.

It is no longer the United States that is shutting its markets to foreign competitors. We have the most open market in the world, and continue to find ways to lower tariffs and eliminate market barriers. Yet this policy is often not reciprocated, as American manufacturers find significant barriers to foreign markets while they watch their own domestic market share dwindle. The result is quality American companies are forced to downsize or close their doors for good, and American workers are left jobless.

That is not free trade. Free trade involves a system where American companies are able to compete in markets uninhibited by barriers. It involves a level playing field for American companies and our trading partners. And I

have no doubt that if given a level playing field, American companies and American workers can compete in any market.

The Reciprocal Market Access Act will mandate that at the very least any trade agreement does not put American companies and workers at a competitive disadvantage. It establishes what should be the standard for all trade agreements: a mutually beneficial trade relationship in which goods can be freely exchanged and that promotes economic growth.

HONORING J. WARREN GEURIN

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 2011

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize and pay tribute to J. Warren Geurin, a former congressional staffer and member of the Loudoun County School Board. Warren passed away April 30, at the age of 65 after having battled cancer for several months. Warren began his career on the Hill as the Minority Investigator on the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, serving our former colleagues Congressman Gene Taylor and Congressman Trent Lott. From 1980 to 1991 Warren served as a Minority counsel to the U.S. House Committee on Rules, working for former Congressmen Taylor, Lott, and Del Latta. Warren concluded his time on the Hill as legislative counsel to Congressman CHRIS SMITH. In 1992, Warren was appointed by President George H.W. Bush as Director of Congressional Affairs to then U.S. Department of Transportation Secretary Andrew Card.

Following Warren's congressional service, he worked in the private sector and later went on to serve as a three-term member of the Loudoun County School Board. Despite his diagnosis and worsening condition, Warren proved to be an inspiration, serving as chairman of the Committee on Academics and as a member of the Personnel Committee and the Minority Student Achievement Advisory Committee. Throughout his time on the School Board, Warren tirelessly advocated for children and Loudoun Schools and it was through his efforts which led to the successful completion of renovation projects at all of the schools in his district.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, it is my pleasure to honor the life of Mr. J. Warren Geurin, a great public servant, model citizen and a personal friend of mine. Warren will be honored and remembered by many, especially his widow, Susie; his two children Jennifer and Jeff; his many friends, colleagues and all who knew him.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MARSHALLTOWN

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 2011

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievement of the City of Marshalltown in Iowa. The City of Marshalltown was recently selected to receive the 2010 Tree City USA Growth Award.

The Tree City USA Growth Award is given annually by the National Arbor Day Foundation and the Iowa Department of Natural Resource—Forestry Bureau to those cities who have dedicated themselves to preserving their public trees and stressing their importance to the community. These cities have gone above and beyond by enhancing their forest resources and demonstrating the value of trees in providing benefits for future generations. In order to receive this award, a city must meet the requirements in four categories: education and public relations, partnerships, planning and management, and tree planting and maintenance.

There are currently over 3,400 cities nationwide that are designated as a Tree City and over 135 million people live in these cities. Marshalltown was one of 24 cities in Iowa to qualify for this status.

I commend the City of Marshalltown for its commitment to preserving nature, in particular, its trees. I know that my colleagues in the United States Congress will join me in congratulating the City of Marshalltown in being selected to receive this award. It is an honor to represent the citizens of Marshalltown, and I wish their town continued success.

HONORING MICHAEL CAP

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 2011

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I come to the floor to report the passing of a member of America's Greatest Generation. Michael Cap of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania passed away on Wednesday afternoon at the Hollidaysburg Veterans Home. He was 101 years old.

I met Michael Cap only a few weeks ago, on April 20th, to present him with replacements for medals he was awarded for his service in the Army during World War II.

Mr. Cap served in Company F, 306th Infantry, 77th Infantry Division of the United States Army during the campaign in the Philippines. During his tour in the Pacific Theater, Mr. Cap was wounded in action twice including a wound he suffered after receiving shrapnel in his heart during the invasion of Leyte Island. For his bravery and honorable service during the war, Mr. Cap received 10 medals, which had been lost or misplaced over time after the war.

It was my honor to have had the opportunity to replace these medals and on April 20, I joined Mr. Cap and members of his family at the Hollidaysburg Veterans Home to present him with the following medal and awards:

The Purple Heart with 1 bronze oak leaf cluster; the Bronze Star; the World War II Victory Medal; the American Campaign Medal; the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with 3 bronze service stars with arrowhead; the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with 1 bronze service star; the Good Conduct Medal; the Combat Infantryman Badge—1st Award; the Expert Infantryman Badge; and the Honorable Service WWII Lapel Button.

Mr. Speaker, with Michael Cap's passing, one more veteran of World War II has left us. It seems with each passing day, we are losing a generation that defined American courage.